CHARACTER

Low-Church-man:

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ANSWER

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True Character of a Church-Man

Shewing the false Pretences to That Name.

We have found this Man a Peffilent Fellow, and a Mover of Sedition, and a Ring-leader of the Sect of the Separatiffs:

Who also bath gone about to Prophane the Temple, Acts xxiv. 5, 6

" God Deliver Us from Such Church-Men, " Church from the Scandal of Such Pretenders.

True Char. of a Church Man, Sell

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A M. B. W. F. R. TOTHE

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CHARACTER

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Low-Church-Man.

T cannot but be Vifible to Every Man, considering the present Juncture of Affairs, how Highly it Concerns the Nation, to fhew their utmost Prudence and Caution in the Election of fuch Members, that have both Capacity to Know, and Will and Steadiness to Pursue the True Interest of the Government and Country, fo as to fettle Both upon an unshaken Bottom and Foundation. The ill Consequences, that have attended Corruption in Elections, are a fufficient Argument to Awaken the Sense of the People, who have for fo Many Years Bought and Sold Themselves into the Hands of a Mercenary, Prostitute, and Complying Ministry, who had inevitably Ruin'd both Church and State, Had not the inimitable Conduct, Vigilance and Resolution of the Last Parliament, and the nice Penetration, Learning and Fidelity of the Lower House of Convocation interpos'd for the Preservation of Both. The Scandalous Methods that have been taken by this Party, the Sworn Enemies of our Constitution, to Bribe and Corrupt this Present Election, upon which its Welfare so entirely Depends, and the prevention of all that Train of Mischief they have laid, is too Open an Indication of their Deligns, not to Alarm every Honest and True English-Man, to endeavour what lies in His Power to contribute towards the Detection of their Villany, in the Choice of fuch Persons, as shall be ready, not only to do the Nation Right and Ju-

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flice in the Discovery of this Mystery of Iniquity, but to bring the Authors of it to that Punishment they have so long deferv'd, and the Publick so justly demanded. Now to keep out such Members, who in the Last Parliament honourably signaliz'd their good Intentions in this Matter, from pursuing and accomplishing the same in This, all the Indirect Practices have been taken, that either the Fear or Danger in those Men, or the Hopes of settling and enlarging their unjust Power, and ill-gotten Revenues, could contrive or inspire. To promote this Design, their Mint of Scandal has been indefatigably Ply'd, and every Corner of the Kingdom fill'd with some Malicious Libel, as False as Infamous, to traduce all the Honest and most considerable Part of the Nation, who having too good Estates to be Brib'd, or too much Honour to be Corrupted, were resolv'd to affert the Right and Liberty of their Country, against all the Oppression, Avarice and Usurpation of these Destructive Invaders. No Man's Character was secure from those infinite Lies and Lampoons, which were Dealt about with no Distinction, unless 'twere to those Persons, who were the most unworthy Object of their Slanders. To work whom out of that venerable Estimation and just Value which they had gain'd in their Countries, for the Services they had done, they were represented, as Men Dis-affected to the Government, Brib'd into the French Interest, and as Sour, Discontented and Malignant Jacobites, who were ready, when Occasion offer'd its felf, to make good those Characters in the Subversion of the Constitution. Thus they cast a Mist upon the Eyes of the Nation, more Dextrously to Pick their Pockets, and made Themselves the Instruments of their own Ruin. But this Popular Cant being by the Providence of God blown over, with the Government that supported it, another Game must be Play'd. Her Majesty succeeding so opportunely to the Throne, and fo heartily declaring her Inclinations and Principles in Favour and Defence of the Church, the only way to prevent Her Good Designs, was to give such a False and Malicious Representation of its True Members, as might at the same time Poyson the Country with wrong Notions, and make them Jealous of those Persons, who are as well its Truest Ornament, as the only Support of its Establishment. This was the main End and Purport of This Pamphlet here answer'd, a Paper which 'tis hard to judge, whether it

contains more Malice or Falshood, less Wit or Argument. Yet fuch as 'tis, it was thought of that Service to the Party, that it was industriously Dispers'd throughout the whole Kingdom, and has met with too many Credulous and Injudicious People; who having not Reason to discent its ill Tendency, have suffer'd themfelves to be impos'd upon with Cant and Harangue. Tho' the Design of it was in general against the whole Body of the Church Party, to exclude them out of the Present Election, and the Favour of their Country, yet as some particular Strokes point out their Object, so was it peculiarly levell'd, as a Personal Brand on that Worthy Gentleman, Sir John Packington, whose Greatest Enemy is suppos'd to be its Author, and who by his High Station and Office in the Church, one would have thought had been oblig'd not to have cast such an Unchristian Abuse, and such a notoriously false and scandalous Libel upon so Eminent a Patriot and Defender of it. Yet he has appear'd so Open and Barefac'd in it, that this Lampoon was dispers'd by his own Son, and his Officers the Apparitors, throughout the County of Worcester (and which was both a Rebuke and Contradiction to it) with the Queen's Proclamation against Immorality, to every Minister or Church-warden in the Diocese. How this Honourable Gentleman came to be Obnoxious to fo much Spight and Malice, shall be reveal'd in its proper Place, wherein his Character is more immediately struck at. What sinister Practices have been carried on to keep him out of the Reprefentation of This County, to which He and his whole Family have been such a Successive Honour, is too well known to be recited here. But however it may be observ'd, that a certain Great Man, in his Visitation at Worcester, told his Reverend Brother, whose joynt Endeavours in this Matter have been too apparent not to distinguish him, That the' the Zeal of the Lord of Hosts had not Eaten bim up, yet it had sorely Bit bim; Which Reflection some thought a little too fevere upon one that had done very well for a Prelate of his Years, who by that time He comes to his Diocesian's Age, if he makes the like Progress, may not only be Bit, but like him Run Mad too with Prophecy and Enthusiasm. But to leave these Gentlemen very hot in the Election, and Tampering with their Clergy to seduce them against their Promises, Protestations and Intereit, to give their Votes to fuch as they know to be the professed EueEnemies both at their Church and Religion, let us come to consider Their Character, turn the Tables, and see how justly it may be

Retorted upon them.

And, now a Man cannot but wonder at the strange Impudence of this Author, who in the very beginning, enters upon an Inve-Clive against that Practice which this very Paper is so notorious an Instance and Example of. But always the Cant of a Whore is upon Chaftiry and Modesty, more effectually to Blind and Catch her Gully. Here we are told of the Power and Mischief of Party Names abat are so apt to deceive Us into false Opinions of Men, when they are either ignorantly or designedly apply'd to wrong Persons, and what controlling Influence they have had in publick Elections. To what Party of People this vile Practice justly belongs, let the World Judge, and the Sufferings of this Nation decide. But one would have little expected to find the Character of a Church-Man rank'd among these odious and diffinguishing Appellations, and represented by any One pretending to bear it, as only a Party-Name, as an infidious Sound, and enfnaring Title, that carried nothing in it but Atheism and Infidelity, Hypocrisy and Malice, Vice and Irreligion. Sedition, Disloyalty and Rebellion, Dissention and Superstition, and, in a Word. Republicanism and Fanaticism. A Man that understands the Sense of the Word, and knows the Persons it has been always justly apply'd to, by the universal Consent of the Nation; cannot but wonder how any One could be fo Ignorant as to Appropriate it, or so Villanous as to Design to Couch such a vile heap of Inconsistencies, under a Term that is a profess'd Contradiction to every One of 'em. But this Author's Wit and Reason are both of. a Piece, and his Logick and Prophecy equally Infallible. He ought to have confider'd this to be a very High Charge, and Hainous Accusation, and to have been well affur'd both of the Person and Character, before he presum'd to fix this Odious Imputation upon either. Especially since he tells us, That 'tis sufficient to unqualify any Man to ferve God, his King, or his Country in Church and State, or to bear any Publick Office or Trust in either. Here truly the Design is laid Open, and this Brand and Mark set upon some Men to Exclude 'em out of that Government, which this Party has so basely Usurp'd and Abus'd, and which they know others of true Principles, that have either a Real Love for their Church,

or Country, wou'd endeavour to Redress and Relieve. Which one of the greatest Objections He has against this Honourable Gen tleman, Sir John Packington. More effectually to Expose the Persons to the Ill Will and Malice of the Multitude, they are fligmatiz'd with the diftinguishing Character of High-Church-Men. and fet out as the Object of all the Infolence and Affront that Malice, join'd with Power, cou'd pass upon them. Whilst they San-Hify and Confecrate those of the Different Principle, with the Fashionable and Endearing Name of Low-Church-Men, endeavouring by the Abuse of the Name, utterly to Subvert and Extirpate the Thing it felf. For whilst the Church is thus Divided against it felf, and the World Impos'd upon with wrong and scandalous Notions of it, it is impossible that either its Religion or Constitution should be kept up from falling, when those that are its Supports prove its worst Traitors and Underminers. To undeceive these who have been mif-led in this Matter, and to Vindicate the Church and its True Sons from this unreasonable Calumny, let us see which side can lay the fairest Claim to her Character, which has the clearest Right to it, can best Answer, and most Honour that Name. To follow the Method our Author has prescrib'd, we will put the Issue of the Tryal on the Examination of these Six Heads. 1. As to Faith and Principles. 2. As to the Communion of the Church. 3. As to Life and Conversation. 4. As to Loyalty and Obedience to the Civil Government. 5. As to Conformity to the Ecclesiastical Government and Discipline. 6. As to Steadiness and Uniformity in all Times, Governments and Circumstances. And First, as to Faith and Principles. Here we meet with a mighty Discovery, that a True Church-Man ought to be a Christian. As if 'twere possible to separate those Terms, and it was not as much Sense to affirm a Man might be a Christian, and of no Church, as that he can be a Church-Man, and not profess the Principles of Christianity. We must certainly expect wonderful Demonstrations to follow, when such Oracular Sentences lead the way. But Error is of that fruitful Nature, that having committed one Blunder, he cou'd not chuse but make another Bull, to keep it in Countenance. We are therefore told upon his Division of the Church, that the other Part of it consists of Atheists and Infidels, which besides the uncharitable and unjustifiable Supposi-

ere it True, makes them no longer a Part or Branch of the Chuch: So that here is a Division into One. This piece of Spiritual Pride of Distinguishing Men by their Sanctity, and casting Villanous Names upon Others under the Pharifaical pretence and Form of Godlines, is one of those Pious Doctrins and Policies the Low-Church-Party have learn'd of their dear Friends and Brethren, the Fanaticks; and to make them all of a Piece, and as agreeable in their Language as they are in their Practice, we find em here borrowing their old Cant, and reviling their Neighbours in the solemn Dialect of XLI. that they are the Synazogue of Satan, and no Great Believers in God, and Jesus Christ; that they are Blasphemers and Ridiculers of the Scripture, &c. Certainly the Church of England never taught her Sons to use this Unmannerly and Reproachful Stile, in which they as much shew their Breeding. as their Sense and Religion. But to enter into the Merits of the Caufe, and to fee where this Character is to be plac'd. It may not only be affirm'd, That those that call themselves Low-Church-Men, are not, but that by their very Principles they are obliged Not to be Christians. For a Man that is of no Religion, can never pretend to that Name. And he that is of all Religions, is really of no Religion. Now to Cloak this Impiety, They Stile themselves, in Indefinite Terms, Protestants at Large, that is, of all Religions, besides the Popish, which they will not allow to be fuch; and so by an Universal Latitude, Comprehension and Indifference to every Sect and Party, but that of the True Establish'd Church, they run into the common Herd, and are Deifts, Socinians, Quakers, Anabaptists, or Independents; Turks or Jews upon occasion, take all to be equally Orthodox, as it suits best with their Interest; and espouse the Principles of any, that are most likely to be serviceable to their Secular Designs. To carry on which, they can find Nine and Thirty Senses to every one of the Nine and Thirty Articles, and yer all equally True and Consistent; and the' never so Destructive and Repugnant to each other, yet they can Subscribe 'em all with a Comprehensive Faith, and General Belief, as fo many fundamental Tenets, and amicable Opinions. With what Impudence can these Men call this Mealy of Contraliction the Faith and Doctrin of the Church of England, or preend to be Partakers in that sacred Depositum, which they so ma-

nifeftly endeavour to Destroy and Annihilate? With what Conscience can they fall foul on others as Moderate Believers, who have not the least Shadow of any Belief? Where the High-Church Party, fuch as they represent, yet even in this Allowance they must grant them the Superiority and Preference. Who can with Patience hear fuch Ambidexters object the Ridiculing of Religion and Scriptures, and Blaspheming God, who so openly derive a Contempt, Mock and Affront upon 'em All, and Establish nothing by their fordid Compliance, but Atheism and Infidelity in the World? Can any one believe the Word of God, that thus Diftorts and Wrests it to any Meaning, and makes it speak what Sense he pleases, to Authorise and Countenance a seculiar Design? That can Justify the Revolution out of the Apocalypse, and maintain Rebellion out of the 13th of the Romans? Refolve Monarchy into Popular Power, and Episcopacy into Presbytery, out of Timothy and Titus. These Men use the Scriptures as an Orvietan to all their Poyfons, to expel their Malignancy, to make 'em go down, and pass glibly off, without Danger or Injury? But to make this Matter clear, we will Sum up the Articles of a Low-Church Man's Creed. The' we must intreat the Reader to be content with a Negative Description of it, for he has no positive standing Rule of Faith.

He believes very little or no Revelation, and had rather lay his Faith upon the substantial Evidences of his own Reason, than the precarious Authority of Divine Testimony. So that if he does suppose the being of a God, as for the Nature of Jesus Christ, he is not concern'd about his Divinity, whether his Union is Hypostatical or Accidental, being an utter Enemy to hard Terms in Religion. And therefore the scholaflick Jargon of the Trinity will ill fuit with one of so polite a Genius. so that he had rather be a Deist, Socinian or Nestorian, than Affront to his own Understanding with believing what is Incomprehensible, or be so rude, as to obtrude on others what he cannot himself Explain. thinks the Articles of the Church, too Stiff, Formal, and Strait-lac'd a Rule to confine bis Faith in, and Complements 'em out of their Rigour and Severity. He set's loose to all Opinions, can embrace those of every Sect, and is too good Natur'd to Profecute any one for Herely or Schifm. He looks upon the Censuring Atheism, Infidelity or False Doctrin, as a Dogmatical Usurpation, as an Intruston or breaking in upon that Human Liberty which he fets up as the Measure and Extent of his

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Belief. He makes the most he can of this World, being not over Confident of any other. However, he hopes God will be better than his Word, and not so Cruel as to punish him with Everlasting Torments for a short and Tomporary Enjoyment. So when he comes to Dye, he does not trouble himself about Confession, Repentance or Sacraments, those Formal Ordinances made to quiet Timorous and Scrupulous Consciences, but concludes a Spiritual Guide is of no use to one who is going to take a Leap in the Dark. God deliver us from such Church-Men, and the Church from the Scandal of such Pretenders.

The Second Criterion alledg'd, whereby we are to discern the Character of a True Church-Man, is by his Communion with the Church; Which Communion is here stated on a bare naked Communicating only in Religious Offices, Prayers and Sacraments. But if this is alone sufficient to entitle Men to this Sacred Character, certainly Owen, Bates and Baxter, were as good Church-Men as our Author, who knows in particular, that one of 'em receiv'd the Sacrament in a Church in London Sitting, from the Hands of one of his Dear Friends. It is well known how great Patrons and Advocates they were of this Principle of the Low-Church, in allowing occasional Communion, the most pernicious and Destructive Principle that ever the Church of England suffer'd under, and the greatest Cloak for Spiritual Hypocrify, for a Redress whereof the has long made her Complaint in vain to the Royal Power, and the Affembly of the Nation. This is that which Blinds her Eyes, that she cannot discern her Enemies from her Friends; that she often takes those to be such, who make no other Use of her Offices and Favours, than to Qualify themselves more secretly and effectually to Undermine her. Who, upon occasion, can fwallow Her Sacraments, with as much ease as formerly they did the Covenant. And take an Oath from her, more Religiously to be against Her. A Church Fanatick is no Contradiction in Practice and Experience, whatever it may be in Terms. Neither is it any strange News to meet with these Church-goers, as they are called, who shall constantly frequent her Communion, and yet keep a Presbyterian Chaplain in their Houses, to Debauch their Families with their Extemporary Cant, and at the Hearing whereof some of this Author's great Friends have patiently attended, notwithstanding their Obligations to affert the Common-Prayer. So that

'tis not in the least impossible but that any Man may thus openly pretend a great outward Zeal and Affection for the True Effablish'd Worship of the Church of England, and be notwithstanding privately as great Friends and Promoters of the Interest of the There's no knowing Men's Principles but by their Practice; and if their Pretended Principles, and real Practices thwart and interfere, we are to judge the Man by the Evidence of the one, and not by the Profession of the other. There is therefore something more Essential to Entitle a Man to the Character of a True Church-Man, than barely Communicating in its Offices. which the most rigid of the Fanaticks will allow, namely an hearty promotion of its true Interests, a steady adherance to its Establishment, a strict defence of its Doctrine and Discipline, and Obfervance of its Rules, an Open and a publick Appearance for its Rights and Priviledges, for its Honour and Service, whenever they ly at Stake, or are call'd in Question. On the contrary, how cautious are these Low-Church-Men, in declaring openly their Opinions in its Favour? How will they Shuffle about, and Guard themselves with Excuses, when its Interest comes in Competition with their Own, or any ways Expose them to Danger? Is there any of 'emthat will Stick by her in a Plunge and Diffres? In this alone they are the true Disciples of Christ, when their Lord and Master comes to try their Faith and Trust, they never fail to Forfake him and fly. Have they not always join'd our Enemies, when any Vote: that concern'd Us, or the Publick Welfare of the Church or Nation was to pass? Were they not, even the Greatest among 'em, under the pretence of being for the Government, Industrious to subvert our Constitution, and for the Church, to overthrow its Establishment? Let their Principles be what they will, Interest alone is. that they Act upon, which will make 'em Trim, and Comply with any Party, look one way and Row another, protest for the Communion of the Church, and Betray it, when ever they can do it with Safety and Advantage. And yet thefe Religious Double-Dealers, in our Author's Opinion, are as Stanch Church-Men as himself, and may perhaps as justly lay Claim to the Character. Who here under a Pretence of Inveighing against a Man of no Religion, has so cunningly manag'd his Point, as if he infinuated, that a Church-Man might Comply with any, and If the Commu-

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nicating with Diffenters, can give any Men the Title of Church-Men, I own they have the best Claim to it, of any under Heaven: And I think 'tis a Question of no great Difficulty to be Decided, whether-One had not as well profess no Religion, as espouse one Notorioully False, made up of Inconsistencies and Self-Contradictions, of Superstition, Herety, and Enthusiasm. We are here told they all agree in Worshipping God, and differ only in Modes of Worship. By this we may guess what our Latitudinarian Writer means, by Modes of Worship, that is not only the whole Orders and Discipline of the Church, but most of its Essential Doctrins and Sacraments, which are it seems, Things indifferent in their Nature, to be comply'd with, or rejected at Pleasure. But before I dismiss this Paragraph, which isvery full of kind Inuendo's to the Diffenters, and their Nearnefs to the Church of England, which they would make much nearer, it may not be amiss to Observe another pernicious Mistake, wherein the Division of the Church-Members is branch'd out into Men professing some Religion, and Men professing none, as tho' some Athiests were Men of Religion, and he Intimates who they are, viz. Such as don't pretend to be Church-men, but go often to Church or Conventicle (here infinuated if not allow'd) with some Signs of Devotion. These it seems are Friends, and must be spar'd, for its well known how Serviceable they have been to this profligate Party, which confifts of fuch a Majority of 'em, that their Interest and Character is chiefly if not wholly supported by Them.

keeps, and the Friends he makes use of, is the best Distinction of his Character, a Low-Church-Man is One, who tho' he professes himself to be of the Communion of the Church of England, and sometimes joins in its Religious Offices, in Prayers and Sacraments, yet He has that Tender Regard to Weak Brethren, that upon Occasion, He can see the Inside of a Conventicle, be of any Synagogue, but that of Satan, and can shew more Signs of Devotion, at the Heat and Rapture of an Extempory Cant, than at the Cold, That Forms of the Ungisted Liturgy. He is of such a Condescending Spirit, that rather than offend Religious Ears, he will Silence the Unballow'd Sound of an Organ, and so careful to avoid all the Reliques of Popery, that he will not by any means Chant his Litany or Creed, but before Sermon can Whine out a long-winded Prayer, and in nothing more, shews his Obstinacy a-

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gainst Superstition, than in standing Stiff at the Name of Jesus. He can dispence with that Idolatrous Posture of Kneeling at the Sacrament; and that he may not lose my Lady's Favour, he will Christen the Child at home, and omit the Sign of the Cross. If his Presbyterian Patron requires, he can leave off the Surplice, and rather than give Scandal in Lawn, can even Consecrate Scotch Cloth. To serve his Good Old-Cause, he can quit his Dear Moderation, and warmly express his Zeal at Elections, where he can Charitably insinuate Men of the clearest Reputations, Fortunes and Families, to be Enemies to the Government, Jacobites and French Pensioners. And if his Merits and Friends advance him to be a Member, neither the Interest of Church nor State shall Bribe Him from being Grateful, as being a Man of that steady Honour and Conscience, that he will never Betray the Trust repos'd in him. There is too great a Party of these, their Neighbours must know them, and I hope for the Honour of Re-

ligion, will never call them Church-Men.

The third Criterion propos'd to Judge a True-Church-Man by, is his Life and Conversation. Now, tho' 'tis certain, That True Principles ought to have that Power over a Man's Actions, as to render 'em Conformable, yet 'tis as certain, That a Man's Faith may be Right, and yet his Practice Wrong. There is not such a Necessary and Irresistible Influence from the Understanding over the Will, but that the Conscience may clearly apprehend one in Sin and Error, and at the same time, Explode and Disallow it in Judgment. So that ill Lives must not be charg'd upon the Doctrins and Principles of a Church, nor the true Part of the Church of England condemn'd, because Some of its Members do not come up to its Doctrins. There is no Church in the World, that has laid stricter Rules of Virtue and Morality on her Sons, than the Church of England, but nevertheless it cannot be expected, but that she must have Some in Her Communion, that cannot rise to that pitch of Holiness and Perfection she has enjoyn'd, and that may be guilty of some Errors and Miscarriages in their Lives. This is the common Misfortune, not only of her Self (who has guarded the most Cautiously against the Objection) but of all other Churches in the World, and can't be otherwise, as long as they confift of Men. These are the Excrescencies of its Body, and are to be look'd upon as Preternatural Tumours, which may indeed

indeed a little Disadvantage its Beauty, but no ways resect on its Constitution. But why that Catalogue of enormous Sins here mention'd, Drunkenness, Swearing, Adultery, Fornication, &c. should with a fly Inuendo be put as a Distinction of her Professors, will be found as little accountable for in Reason, as 'tis manifectly false in Experience. If these general, scandalous Imputations have not some particular Aim and Object, they are meer Arrows shot at Random, and the Effects of Envy, Spight and Malice, casting about their Venome in hopes it may light upon some, that may have the Missortune to come in their way and reach. This was the Old Policy of the Fanaticks, to draw a General Character and to leave the Application of it to those whose Humour, Interest, or Revenge,

cou'd induce 'em to appropriate it to their Enemies.

This Specious Pretence to Godliness, and Sanctify'd Railing against Vice, Smells fo Strong of the Pharifee, that 'tis always to be fufpected to be the Mask and Disguise of Hypocrisie, to cover Scandal in those that deserve it, and to derive the Reproach of it upon those that do not. Now if to Recriminate were an Argument, how easie were it to Retort this Objection upon the Low-Church-Party, which has been the meer Conflux and Sink of Debauchery, the very Refuge and Aiylum of Villains of all Sorts, Sizes and Characters? When they have been Spew'd out of the Communion of the Church, there they never fail'd of a kind Treatment, and a favourable Reception, as Persons of their own Colour, Hue and Complexion enrag'd against the Church, ready to undertake any Villanous Defign, and to Join in any Conspiracy to Subvert and Overturn its Constitution. And now with what Face can these Men call out for Church Discipline, who are such a Standing Mock and Affront upon it? What a Solemn Ridicule is it for those, who have always made Use of such Lew'd, Profligate and Scandalous Instruments to manage their Cause, to declaim upon Ecclefiastical Authority, and Church Censures; and to tell us they lie under Restraints, and cannot be duly Executed. But I desire them to tell me who have occasion'd these Restraints, who have been the Obstacles and Impediments, that have stept in betwixt their Power and Executions, and have so scandalously prevented it? To whom does the Church owe its Weakness and Impotency, but either to those Supream Officers that are its Judges, who have flopt that Power

Power in themselves, or have given it out of the Church; and Betray'd that Sacred Branch of its Prerogative, its only Support and Defence; into the Hands of the Civil Power? What a wretched Instance had We of this in the last Convocation? Wherein the Lower. House well knowing what Mischievous Effects the Unlimitted License of the Press had produced, to Corrupt and Destroy both the Religion and Morality of the Nation, wifely interpos'd to put a stop to the Growing Evil, by felecting out of that infinite Number that Swarm'd up and down one of the most Atheistical Pamphlets, that ever was suffer'd to be Publish'd in any Christian Church and Government; and paffing their Just Censure upon those Damnable Tenets and Pernicious Principles, that so evidently overturn'd all Christianity. Both the Book and the Author if He had been apprehended, had undergone the same Just Fate in Ireland, which had fet a very handsome President for the English Church to follow, who certainly ought not to be less Jealous or Concern'd for their Interest, Doctrine and Honour, which were all so visibly struck at. How notoriously Impudent and Barefac'd were not only the Professors of Deism, Socinianism, Heresie, Atheism, and all forts of Infidelity, together with the Patrons of Rebellion, Regicide, Republicanism and Paganism, with all their Scurrilous and Reproachful Writings, (enough to fink a Nation,) let pass up and down amongst us with Freedom and Impunity, I am unwilling to say Approbation? And was it not then high Time for the Church to begin to Exert Its Authority, and to Execute that Power deriv'd to it, as well from its Primitive Constitution, as Lodg'd in it by the Legal Grant, and Goroborated by the Civil Establishment, to prevent fo Threatning a Danger, by Branding one of the most Notorious Offenders, for a dreadful Example to the Reft ?

And could one Imagine, that so Laudable, so Pious and so Necessary a Design, upon which the Welfare and Subsistence of our
Government, as well as Religion depended; so much for the Honour of the Kingdom, as well as the Glory of God, stand have
been Openly Opposit and Prevented by those who were the Legal
Sword Executioners of this Power? And that when such a Vile and
Desecrable Wretch as Toland, Stood in Competition with the
Church, that She Lorid Lose her Cause, even by Her own Judges,
and in Her own Guar? But it seems there was something more ac

the Bottom. If this Censuring was carry'd on, they did not know where it might End, and some Dear Friends might come under the Lash of this Ecclesiastical Scourge, and accidentially Partake of that Punishment, which was defign'd only for Enemies. This was a Tender Point, and made a Self-Conscious Prelate, with wife Precaution step in to Guard against that Danger, which so visibly Threatned him. But the Courage and Resolution of the Lower-House, that would not be born down by any Opposition, tho? from never so Powerful a Party, Obstinately persisted in their Just Endeavours, and charg'd Error and Heterodoxy on one of the most Confiderable Members of the Upper-House; in Misrepresenting, Diforting and Corrupting, the True and Genuine Scope and Sense of the Articles of the Church; which feem'd to be a Work Fram'd with so pernicious and treacherous a Design, as if the Author intended to lay these Sacred Boundaries of our Faith wide open, to let in all our Exemies, of whatsoever Perswasion into our Communion, to Triumph in the Ruin of the Doctrines, Discipline, and Constitution on of Our Church. This Pious Piece, which was a Draught of the Author's Diffusive Charity and Moderation, was it seems, Contriv'd to have led the way for that noble Delign of Archbilbop Tillotson, in the beginning of the Last Revolution, to have fetch'd in all Dissenters upon the same Bottom with that of the Church of England; and by Altering, Circumcifing and Abolishing its Rubrick, Liturgy and Canons, to have Bftablished the Low Church Party upon their Own Universal and Comprehensive Principles. But the Clergy could do no more than Express their just Zeal in this Matter, and were Forced at length to make their Appeal to the Press, where we doubt not by those excellent Specimens they ave already given the World, but that they will make good their Charge, and Vindicate the Honour and Faith of their Native Church; against all the False and Scandalous Representations a Foreign Invader, and a False Defender can cast upon 'em.

Let therefore these Persons be asham'd to Impose up in the World, with the idle Pretences of the Inefficacy, and Restraints of Ecclesiastical Power and Discipline, which they themselves have thus Veaken'd and Enervated, and, in time, had not an Opportune Providence Interpos'd, would have utterly Annihilated and Destroy'd. and to colour this Design a little over, and make it look a little

more Plaufible, instead of this Antient Primitive Discipline of the Church, which for fo many Ages has, like a Rampart, secur'd its Religion from Vice and Immorality, Schifm and Herely, we must have substituted in its Place, a Society for the Reformation of Manners, wherein every Trades-Man and Mechanick, is to take upon him the Gift of the Spirit, and to Expound the difficult Passages of Scripture, and every Justice of Peace is allow'd to fettle its Canon, and infallibly decide what is Orthodox, or Heritical. And now to what End or Purpose, must all these Alterations be made, and this Mungril Inflitution be brought into the Church? But only to Infinuate an Infufficiency in its Discipline, to overturn its Antient Genuine Constitution, to Betray its Power into the Hands. of Lay-Eldersbip and Fanaticism, and to leave it Dependent and Precarious on the Will and Humour of the Senseless and Giddy. Multitude? Thus, in all their Proceedings, This Party, to curry Pavour with the People, the main Instrument and Engine of their Designs, have Complemented 'em at no less an Expence, than the Corruption of the Faith, the Subversion of the Discipline, and the Alienation of the Rights, Powers and Priviledges of the Establish'd Church. And yet these are the Men that Boatt of their Sanctify'd Lives, and fo Devoutly Reproach those of much better, and who actually thut others out of that Church, to which they have not the least Claim themselves: But are so Unqualify'd to enter it, that they would avoid both the Name, and Place, did not they want a Cloak for their fly Impieties and Immoralities; and hope that a pretended Zeal for Religion, shou'd Atone for their Real Enmity to the Church.

Now, tho' we are unwilling to Recriminate, yet in drawing as Low-Church-Man's Life, we must do him this Justice, to set it out in its Proper Colours, and to the best Advantage; and to let the World know, That he is as Good in his Actions, as he is in his Principles, tho' he is as much a Friend to the Sin, as he wou'd represent his Adversary the High-Church-Man, yet he is a bitter Enemy to the Scandal; and as for those Enormous Crimes of Drunkenness, Fornication, Adultery, Swearing, &c. he hates'em in nothing so much as in the Name and Discovery. He shews himself an entire Master of the Saints Persection and Hypocrisie, and can, with an outrage Simplicity, Varnish the Blackest Villainy, and make Faction, Knaver, and Rebellion, pass for Religion. No wonder that He who allows such

Latitude to his Thoughts sould no less Indulge it in his Life. He is in every Thing, for the Liberty of the Subject. He looks upon Matrimony, as too great a Confinement, and is not for Stinting his Pleasures to either Sex, but takes care to manage his private and Sly Intrigues, so closely as to keep himself out of the reach of that Spiritual Correction, which he is so forward to bring upon others. He is always Declaiming against the Vice of the Age, and the Insufficiency of our Laws to Restrain it; and more securely to Cloak it, he Skreens himself under a Pretended Society, to Resorm it. But whatever Protection or Advantage, the Name of Religion may, by the Unwariness or Design of others, gain these Men, I am sure it can bring nothing but Scandal and Reproach upon the Church. Never let a sacred Name be thus Prostituted to Countenance Wickedness, or take off any part of the Shame and Insamy that be-

longs to it.

The fourth Mark we have of a Church-Man's Character, is his Loyalty. That he is true to the Interest both of Church and State, as by Law Establish'd. This indeed he justly tells us, has been the Glory of the True Sons of the Church of England. And being something Conscious how little Claim the Low-Church-Party cou'd in Right, lay to this Character, which they have so basely violated. he very cautiously Guards them with a Distinction, contradicts what he had just before laid down, and accuses the Church of England of False Doctrin, being convinc'd that her Principles relating to Government, were utterly inconsistent with, and repugnant to Their Practices. To wipe of which Reproach, He infinuates, She has prest the Point of Obedience and Subjection too far, even to the setting up Arbitrary Power, and the Will of the Prince above Law. But He recalls himself, and tells us, That this is a Mif-representation of the True Doctrin of Obedience, taught in our Church, which was oppos'd to Faction and Sedition, not to Legal Government. This is strange incoherent Shuffling, and shews our Author to be Pres'd with an Objection, whatever our Church is with Her Doctrin. For a true knowledge whereof this Paper has very justly directed us to her Homilies, Liturgies, Canons, &c. wherein I defy the Author to shew me any such Silly, Time-serving, and Rebellious Di-Minction, as is here alledg'd of a Legal Government. We find Passive Obedience as 'tis Stated there, without any Limitations, or Exceptions, and as no Conditional, but as an Absolute Duty.

Let the Confequences of it be what they will, we are not to confider them in Submission to any of God's Commands: The Question is, Whether as 'tis thus Explain'd, it does not stand ratify'd by the Divine Authority, and the express Words of the Scripture. That this was the Opinion of our Church, as well as State, our Lawyers, as well as Divines, I shall Appeal only to the plain Words of the Oath of Allegiance. I shall not enter upon this Argument, which of late Years has been so fully Discuss'd, that it has left the Point under no Doubt, or Ambiguity. If there is a Revolution in Men's Opinions, together with Times and Circumstances. this Doctrin however will be found of an Eternal and Indispen-Sable Truth; and is as much the greatest Guard and Support of Government, as 'tis the Noblest Distinction of the Loyalty of Our Antient Church. What Prince or Government can be Safe, where our Author's Principle is Admitted, That Obedience is a Duty only Owing to Settled Governments, Administred by Legal Methods? For, if the People are to be the Judges of the Legality of Princes Actions, and every Mif-Conduct, or Male-Administration is a Forfeiture of the Crown, Obedience is so Precarious a Duty, that it loses its Nature, according to the Humour, Will or Faction of the Multitude, and there can be no fuch Thing as Rebellion in the World. which never yet wanted a Legal Pretence to Justify it: But to give this Position a New Turn, least it might be made Use of against Themselves, We find our Author softning and tempering its Rigour, and telling us, That in all Governments in the imperfect State of this World, there ever have, and will be, several Faults and Miscarriages in the Administration. And how easy it is to improve, Exasperate, and Blacken those with the worst Colours, to the Subversion of any State, we need Recur no farther for an Example. than to the Misfortune of that Best, as well Unhappiest of Kings, Charles the First.

But considering the pernicious Consequence of this Political (for it can never be Term'd Religious) Tenet, what a Paradox is it, to hear Men professing it, Inveighing against its natural and necessary Product, Faction and Sedition, and Imbruiling Governments? Which is a piece of Harangue calculated for the Late Reign. In which, if any of Those Gentlemen, here struck at, shew'd themselves uneasy, through a tender Concern for the Sasety and Welfare of the Nation,

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as well as the Preservation and Establishment of the Church, it is to be charg'd on That Party and Ministry alone, which to visibly endanger'd Both. If his Majesty's Person, or Authority, was brought under any Difregard or Contempt, it was owing to their Falle Counfels, and Enfaring Practices; who, to accomplish their own private Ends, had Trickt and Betray'd Him into a Jealoufy of his Best Friends, and a Confidence in his, and his Kingdoms Worft Enemies, in such a base, treacherous, and undermining Set of Fellows, who were posted as so many State Machines, feady to Say, Do, or be any Thing, as they were acted by those behind the Curtain, to amuse the People, and pick their Pockets. To maintain this Nusance of the Nation, fuch prodigious Sums were lavish'd, as may Entail a standing Debt upon our Posterity, and made us as poor at Home, as they had represented us scandalous and contemptible Abroad. To remove these publick Blood-suckers, that had brought our Kingdom and Government into a Consumption, was the noble Design of these Patriots, who were for disabusing the King, clearing that Mist they had cast before his Eyes, and representing the Danger they had brought his Honour, Interest and Crown into. To prevent which they shew'd him the necessity of establishing a Triennial Parliament, to secure it from that Corruption and Bribery a great number of its Members flood for fcandaloully convicted of? That for the Satisfaction of his People, the publick Accounts ought to have been stated, and the Misapplication and Embezzelment of that valt quantity of Mony, and Forfeited Estates laid open, that at least we might have seen, how we came so deeply. involv'd in Debt. That the Treaty of Partition, instead of bringing us an Honourable Peace, had not only brought a General Difgrace upon our Selves and Allies, but had engag'd us further into War and Ruin. With many other great and enormous Grievances, enough to fink and subvert our Constitution. On the other Hand, this Party, thinking themselves not secure, labour'd hard for a Standing Army, to keep the Kingdom under Terror and Slavery; that failing, they brought a Mob on the House of Commons, to hinder their Impeachments, and to fright them into the Betraying that Great Rampart of the Common Rights and Liberties; and at last, forc'd the King, as contrary to his own Interest, as that of the Nation, to Dissolve this Parliament, whose utmost Endeavours and Consultations were to settle and establish Both; and who, in all their Votes, had shewn themfelves. selves the Best Patriots, and the most resolute Assertors of the Honour and Liberty of their Country, and the Power and Priviledges of their Establish'd Church. So that this Scandalous Resection here of Sedition and Faction, which is in particular charg'd upon Sir John Packington, who had the Honour to be One of those Worthy Gentlemen, that so gloriously signaliz'd themselves in the Desence of the Nation, is a General Brand and Reproach upon the Whole Body of the House of Commons, who, to prevent any salse Representations of them, have, by Order of the House, printed their Reasons in their Addresses to His Majesty, which will for ever stand as an Undeni-

able and Immortal Vindication of their Proceedings.

And now, if there were some Administrations in the State, which Those Gentlemen, out of a sincere Love and Concern for the Welfare of their Country, thought themselves oblig'd, not only to express their Dislike of, but, as became the Duty of their Post, to endeavour to Redress; it were to be wish'd there had not been some Miscarriages too in the Church, and such a Mis-conduct in some of its most considerable Officers, as they cou'd not, without Trouble, see who were Friends to its Constitution, and Well-wishers to the Order. Whatever Reasons might have induc'd others to exercise their Authority in Doubtful Cases of Blood, yet these might have exempted themselves from that Jurisdiction, and wav'd a Priviledge, which any One would have gladly avoided, even in an Ambiguous Matter, and much more, where it feem'd to run Counter to the Common Sense, and express Law of the Nation. If in this, and some other publick Transaction, with which the Clergy were not oblig'd to intermeddle, some of 'em had prostituted their Character, and deriv'd an Odium on their Persons, they cou'd not blame those who were concern'd for Both, if either in their Conversation or Writings, they did not allow that Respect to such of their Spiritual Fathers, which, as they thought due to their Sacred Function, was in some measure forfeited by those that sustain'd it. Who, whether They were Courted or Brib'd, or out of a mean and fordid Compliance, upon All Accounts fell in with the Humour and Fancy of Those, who long'd to fee the Order betray'd, and its Honour and Dignity expos'd and violated, and who were profess'd Enemies to its Establishment and Constitution. The Favour and Tenderness shewn to this profligate Fanatical Party, and the Ill Usage and Insolence express d to those of

their own Clergy, who did not only Deserve, but might justly Demand the contrary, and who were Excluded out of Preferment, Brow beaten, and Abus'd for Vindicating the Doctrines of their Church, from Their Heterodoxical Misrepresentations, might be thought a sufficient Cause, as well to prevent this scandalous Objection of Failure, in point of Canonical Obedience, as to justify that open Complaint they have laid to Their Charge. These Defects in our Governours Ecclesiastical and Civil were so Great and Manifest, as ought perhaps, by every Good Man, to be Lamented, but by None cou'd either be Conceal'd or Excus'd, unless 'twere to the publick Prejudice of the Kingdom, and the Eternal Disadvantage and Ruin of the Church. The Case of the Bishop of St. Davids is a notorious Instance, to whom the exposing the Episcopal Order is to be justly imputed: But had they went through with their Designs, they had receiv'd the Thanks of the Publick for that National Piece of Justice. But the keeping in Another that was equally as notorioully Guilty of the same heinous Crime, and that purely to Serve a Turn, did not give a little Scandal and Offence to those who expe-Eted Impartiality and upright Dealings from a Spiritual Court. Judging over an Affair which so highly concern'd the Honour and Reputation of the Clergy. And if that was a little better Confulted, we should not hear those imprudent Invectives so frequently cast upon them by their Visitors in their Charges and Sermons, out of which the Laity gather such Scandalous Materials, to asperse and abuse their Ministers by this Holy Example set before them. But if to expose Failings where they are, or to make them where they are not, was never any part of the Spirit of our Church, how exactly some Men act by its Rule; and whether he that so much pretends to the Revelation of the Spirit, has had the Spirit upon him, let the World judge.

If Railing, as 'tis suppos'd here, is a Title to the Church, it is the only Qualification these Low-Church-Men have to lay Claim to it, who have been resolv'd to make their Party Good one way at least, and to shew themselves no ways Desicient in Lying, Scandal, and Reproach, whatever they were in Wit or Learning, or Good Language, or Good Manners. One Notorious Instance whereof I cannot but take particular Notice of, which to the Shame and Disgrace of Our Nation, Church and Government, has been suffer'd so Openly and

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Impudently to appear every where, I mean that Fanatical and Villainous Blaspheming the Sared Person of King Charles the First, together with All his Royal Off-spring; whose Lives and Actions have been so basely Bely'd and Traduc'd, and their Reigns and Charaeters so infamously Mis-represented and Abus'd, that this Blessed Prince, who so bravely Seal'd Our Faith with his Blood, has, as 'twere, undergone a Second Martyrdom, and felt a Double Share of Malice, Revenge and Murder, in his Memory. What was the Aim of this Rebellious and Damnable Design, was too apparent, by that Glancing Turn they gave their Scandals. For, besides wounding the Church of England in the most tender part of Her Honour, they thought this was the most effectual way to Destroy it, by deriving fuch a Reproach upon the Last Relique of the Royal Family (which God, out of his Mercy, has preferv'd as Its Last Support and Only Defence) to have first Excluded Her out of Her Subjects good Opinions, and aftewards out of That Throne, to which not only Her Successive Right, but Her Personal Merit, has, by Good Providence, Advanc'd Her. And we need not question tho' her Mercy and Piety will prevail upon Her to forgive their wicked Intentions, yet her Prudence and Policy will effectually guard both Her Self and Her church, her Government and Religion for the future, against fuch-Faithless, Treacherous and Insidious Enemies.

And now if we come to take a further View of a Low-Church-Man's Life, we shall find his Behaviour in relation to the Publick exactly Correspondent to what he does in Private: He can strike in with all Governments, but is True to None. When a Court Favours it, he can make Passive Obedience a Primitive Doctrin; but a Revolution can give a New Turn to his Thoughts, and quickly change his Passive Quality into an Active One; and his Evangelical into a Legal Duty, owing only to Settled Governments Established by their own Law. What he Defended in one Reign, he can Condemn in Another, and be in every Thing His Own Reverse. He is so tender in bringing an Accusation on the Church of England for Carrying its Doctrins too high, that he thinks they can never be lunk Low enough, and is resolved not to Press his Obedience so far as tomake Himself an Example of it. If he has any settled Principles they are for Republicanism and Presbytery; and to shew himself as True a Patriot of his Country, as a Son of his Church, he would

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Vote his King a Standing Army to Defend the one, and give up all the Powers and Priviledges of the Convocation into his Orthodox Bishops Hands to Support the other, as being the most secure Guards against the Subversion of Laws, and our Civil and Religious Rights at the Will of the Prince. He is openly a professed Enemy to all the Arts of Sedition and Faction, but Nicely understands the Secret of privately Embroiling Governments; and can Bribe a whole Nation to Betray their own Interest to Support his; and lavilb away the Revenues of a Kingdom in Taxes to fet himself up upon its Poverty and Ruin: He sticks at no Villany to carry on his Design, and tho' he Inveighs as much against Railing, as Sedition. can as flyly Act the one as the other; and under the Pretence of Excusing can more Effectually Expose the Defects of his Governours. His Conversation and Writings are both of a Piece, full of Malice and Hypocrify, wherein he always Personates the Character of a True Church-Man, more Dexteroully to betray it. But God be thanked, this was never any Part of the Spirit of our Church,

which always instill'd more Loyal and Religious Lessons.

The Fifth Characteristick of a True Church-Man is drawn from his Conformity to the Discipline of the Church. He is one (fays our Author) who takes the Measures of his Behaviour, as a Son of the Church, from the Rule that our Church ber self has laid down for his Directions in her Liturgy, and Rubrick, her Articles, Homilies and Canons. This is the Rule in Subordination to the Holy Scriptures which our Constitution has laid down as the distinguishing Mark of its True Disciples. From which we are told there are two forts of Mendeviate, those who Transgress its Bounds, and those who come not up to them; both which our Author calls Dissenters on either side. Now if we Examin this Distinction, we shall find our accute Writer with his usual Sagacity and Penetration, making another Division but with one Member; for a Dissenter beyond the Church is a Bull, and meer Contradiction in Terms. For the Principles and Doctrins of the Church of England are carried up to the utmost Heighth, Pitch and Extremity of the Christian Religion; and if a Man Believes and Practices them according to her Injunction, it is impossible he should Err beyond the Rules of the Church. To put any shadow of Sense upon this Distinction, we must suppose that there are some Men that fully and entirely conform to all

the Injunctions of the Church, and have a fort of Supererogatary Religion besides, and beyond what is therein commanded. And whothey are to whom Imaginary and Utopian Character belongs, we must be contented to wait for Information till our Author thinks for to reveal his Secret. But I am apt to think, for, That he is himfelf as much in the Dark as he has left his Reader. For 'tis Evident this Character cannot agree to any Person before Describ'd, whom he has all along Drawn, as one that does not come up in the least to the Rules of the Church, even the most Solemn and Necessary Duties enjoin'd in it, as frequenting the Church, and Communics eing in its Religious Offices, attending to its Doctrines Preached therein, and partaking of the Prayers and Sacraments of the Church. all which He is faid politively to Neglect and Omit, and to be to far from thewing any Signs of Devotion, that he has not the least Scale of God or Religion, that he is a meer Heather and Infidel, beleives nothing, but lives like an Atheift; is a common Drunkard, Swearer, Adulterer, Fornicator, and is possest with a Legion of Sins and Devils, and to Clofe and Finish his Picture, is a Delauched Ruke Hell and Rebet. But now our Author confidering the Matter a little better, is for varying his Gharacter, and tells Us, He is a Man of most exalted Pretences, that He goes beyond the Rules of the Church, even up to Superstition. This is a strange Mis ture and Medley of a Man a meer Hippotentaur in Religion, that is both an High Church-Man and a Low Church-Man, both above and below, beyond and belide the Rules of the Church. What most Incomprehensible Nonsense is this? The might as well have told us, that the Character of a Bishop was an atter Enemy to Episcopacy and Monarchy, a great Favourer of the Presbyterians, no Friend of the Common Prayer, one that Beleived neither the Articles nor Homilies of the Church, and never Conformed to the Rubrick or Canons that had ted Conformation, and was for altering the Form of that, and other Parts in the Liturgy; that was for complying with all forts of Soctariefts; and was for introducing them into the Communion of the Church; by a fine Stragagem of Comprehension and Moderation, without Episcopal Orders; and in (bort was both in Principle and Prustice a Latisudinarian, and a Low Charch Man. amoful Jamoi

And now who would believe this Contradictious and Inconfident Character? And yet might he not with the lame Reason and Juflice, Couple fuch difagreeable Jargon together? Could our Author find any Credit, if he told us that he knew a certain Bishop of the Church, who in King James's time Preach'd down the Popift Plot which he had Preached up before in the beginning of that Reign, that he was a Friend and Coadjutor to L. C. J. J. Yet, that in the beginning of the Revolution, He Courted the Diffenters, and gave the Holy Communion in a Church at London, to an Eminent Presbyterian Preacher fitting in a Pew? Why would not this be Exploded at first View, as Monstrous, Absurd and Incredible, for a Bishop of the Church of England, thus to Prostitute and Betray his Sacred Function, Trust and Character? And yet, our Author perhaps would Reply, that some Men can do any thing with Gravity in their Looks, and the Name of God in their Mouths: that they can act at one Time below, and at another Time above the Rule, as the Prospect of Preferment directs them; that they could Sacrifice the Orders of the Church, confer them on Deifts, Socinians, or Lutherians, without the Sacrament, and like so many Anti-Pauls, become all Things to all Men; and when Convenience offered. Maintain that the Doctrines and Precepts of the Church are but about Modes, Trifles, and indifferent Things, whilst those who never Deviate from them, are Stiff, Squeamish, High Church-Men. that will stick at betraying its Honour, Doctrine and Authority. Perhaps, if we would ask him, what Character Sir John Packington has, and deferves in the Country, he would be apt to infinuate that he was High for the Divine Right of Episcopacy, High for the Uninterrupted Succession, High for the Liturgies against Extemporary Prayers, High for the Primitive Doctrine and Discipline of the Antient Church: And, perhaps he would add, that he much lamented the Destruction of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and should be for Addressing Her Majesty to restore it; that he believes Separation from the Church of England to be a Damning Schifm, and our Reverend Libeller's dear Friends the Dissenters, to be in a very dangerous State, notwithstanding the Toleration. And Ten to One he would whisper, that he is an Enemy to all Accommodations, to Comprehension and Trimming Moderation; That he is so High, as to Observe the Traditional Customs, as well as the Written Laws

of the Church; that he always Bow'd very low towards the Altar, and at the Name of Jesus. And to Sum up his Character, perhaps

he would not omit his Hatred to Conquest and Translations, the' the Last he might have the greatest Reason to wife, of any Man in the Diocese. Now what a Formidable and Dangerous Character is this? Was it not enough to Exasperate his Diocesan, to try his utmost Power and Interest among his Clergy and Tenants, and with the most frightful Menaces and Threats, conjure them not to Vote for fuch a bitter Enemy to the Church of England, and fuch a pernicious Patriot to his Country? But that they wou'd Espouse the Perfon He recomended, would he wou'd affure upon his Episcopal Word and Honour, deserv'd not the least of this Character, but was as point blank a Contradiction, to every Particular, as Himself. That he was a Man, fo far from being given to Superstition, that he believ'd nothing at all in Religion, and that he should be ready to satisfie the Country, if they would be fo kind as to Chuse him, that he wou'd be a Deist, Socinian, or Republican, or any thing to promote Their, and His, and the Churches Interest; and in a Word,

a Thorough-Pac'd and Season'd Low-Church-Man.

But to fet our Author right in his Distinction of an High-Church-Man, and Low-Church-Man, I will for once be so kind and charitable, as to tell him a Secret, I believe he is not Acquainted with. Namely, Who was the God-Father, and Original of these Party-Names, viz. No less a Friend to the Church of England, than his dear Country-Man, Mr. Baxter; who (in his Answer to that Great Pillar and Light of our Church, the Venerable Mr. Hooker) first broach'd this Canting Distinction, which he cast upon that Apostolical and Primitive Writer, as the greatest Brand of Reproach, and as the most Inodiating Title (as indeed 'twas in those Times of Rebellion and Confusion) that could be fix'd upon a Man's Character, to mark him out for the Fury and Destruction of the Multitude. Now I Appeal to the whole Body of the True Sons of the Church of England, whether the Application of the Name of High-Church-Man, to such a Person (who was as great an Honour and Support to it, as ever She enjoy'd) be not as manifest a Proof of our Author's Ignorance, as 'tis of his Malice, in falfly representing and appropriating it to Wrong Persons. And what other Design he could have in this, but to Expose the Church. and its True Members, I leave them to Judge. So that I hope he will give me leave to place the Fanatick and Diffenter on its proper Object, upon this Vile Lateridinarian Party, Who can go on any Side of the Rule, and Comply with any Principles, to promote and establish their Interest, which is the Rubrick, Arricles, Homilies, and Canons, by which they direct themselves, and sor which at any time they are ready to dispence with, or give up those of the Church. And now, with what Impudence can such Wretches presume to take upon them the Sucred and Inviolable Title of the Church, who are thus for sinking it into the Lowest Degree of Presbytery and Ruin. That are not only for betraying its Constitution, Rights and Liberties, but for corrupting its Doctrin, and undermining the Civil State and Government upon which alone it depends; and reducing the Kingdom into Anarchy, Atheism, and Desolation? If therefore they will make any Distinction, let it be of Churche Men and Atheists, High-Church, and No-Church.

From hence we may draw a Low-Church-Man's Character, in relation to Church-Government and Discipline, That he is not one of Exalted Pretences to it, and never Goes Beyond the Rule of the Church. He looks upon the Homilies as tolerably good, for the Time they were Compiled in; but, that They contain same Doctrins, not so fuitable to this Age. Being a Man of a Condescending and Peaceable Temper. He is for making the Articles and Liturgy to comply with Tender Consciences; and so very Charitable, as to let his Diffenting Brethren even into the Enjoyment of the Church-Revenues. He will not maintain the Divine Right of Episcopacy, for fear of Offending the Reform'd Churches Abroad; and to please his dear Friends, the Panaticks at home, will, in case of Necessity, allow even a Lay-Brocher to Ordain a Presbyter. He thinks the Ecclefiaffical Canons an Encroachment upon the Civil Power, and that Christ's Kingdom is not to be Established by Force and Usurpation While his Interest and the Church is on a Side, it may perhaps expect him her Time-ferving Friend: But Interest will not Lie; if the Church and Interest part, Farewel the Church.

The Last characteristics here proposed, to Discriminate a Toner Church-Man by, is his Uniformity and Steadiness in all Times, Governments, and Circumstances: For we are told, He is One, who governs himself by Principle, and not by the uncertain Turns of Humour or Interest. He will not be Zealous for Monarchy and Episcopus at one

time, and at another fall in with Measures for Diminishing the Prerogative, and Depressing his Ecclesiastical Superiors. Now how much like a solemn Jest and Ridicule does it sound, to hear this Low-Church Party talking in Vindication of the Prerogative, who were the very Persons, that in Reigns wherein the Church was Favour'd, were its worst Enemies and Abridgers. And it may be Observ'd that those, who in the Late Reign, carry'd the Episcopal Power to that Extravagant and Unreasonable Pitch, were the very Men, who before they were Reconcil'd by Their Advancement to it, were the most uneasy under that holy Institution, which nothing but the Enjoyment of its Priviledges, Honours and Revenues, could ever persuade them to think it such. But those were Arguments that over-power'd their Understandings and Wills, and quickly captivated their Reason and Affection; that could make them turn about their Principles and Inclinations, and change Sides and Opi-

nions, as their Interest Veer'd and Led them.

But it ought to be consider'd, in the Vindication of that honest Gentleman, Sir John Packington, whose Character is here more particularly struck at, that what our Authority calls the Just Prerogative, was no part of the Prerogative, before the xxv of Harry VIII. And therefore is no Essential Prerogative of the Crown, but Adventitious by Act of Parliament, and by Act of Parliament, without any Hurt, or Disherison of the Crown, may be taken away. And 'tis sufficiently known, how the Church has Groan'd under this Prerogative-Act of the Letter-Missive, and Terror of the Penalty for not Obeying it, the Pains of Premunire ever fince that Act was made. Even the Best Church-Men ever since, have complain'd of it, as a mighty Grievance and Burden; and I will fay, I hope without Offence, that it was a Toke upon the Neck of our Fathers, and yet our Author mis-calls, Entring into Measures to take off that Yoke, diminishing the Prerogative, and Depressing the Ecclefiastical Superiors. Whereas 'tis Evident, that it only put the Church and Clergy into that State of Just Liberty, which they had before the Act of Submission, and reduc'd them into that Free State, which was secur'd to them by the First Article of Magna Charta, and which the Church of England ought to enjoy, by the Constitution of the Catholick-Church. Now certainly, there could not be a more Pleafant Reason alledg'd, to brand an Honourable Gentleman,

couragiously Interposing with the Royal Power, Zealously endeavouring to express his Good-will to the Church and Clergy, in afferting so Antient a Lost Right, and restoring them to that Primitive State of Liberty and Freedom they have both so long Lament-

ed, and so earnestly Wish'd for.

But now the Plot begins to Thicken, and the whole Mystery unravels: We have here a heinous Accusation; that our Author doubts not, but will effectually fix this Charge upon Sir John Packington, and as much affect his Reputation, as our Writer's Interest, which being touch'd in his Copy hold, makes him very Industrious, to prevent the same Delign ever being brought in Play again: I mean, his Bill against Translation of Bishops: Which is an Objection of the same Nature with the former, and which, if it had succeeded, had brought our Church fo much nearer the State of the ancient Primitive, Apostolical Constitution; wherein a Bishop was Married to his Diocese, and it would have been esteem'd, as an Act of Spiritual Adultery, to be Divorced from his Spouse, or Forsake his First Love. And how much this Delign had been for the Interest, Happiness and Honour of the Church of England, is evident from that Guard and Security it would have rais'd against Corruption and Scandal; for then the Court could not Bribe, or Buy their Votes, with the Promises and Expediations of Removals; nor our Fathers, to their Difgrace, be for Translated from See to See, meerly for Wealth and Revenue. However Pious and Honourable this Delign was, it was no Wonder it met with Oppolition from fame, who could not, with Patience, hear of To Tender a Point of Reformation : A Scheme certainly that cannot be maintain'd, but with approbation in any Reign; or, by any one pretending to promote the true interest and Glory of our Church and Religion. And yet here we find the Good Projettor reproach'd with the Nonfensical Scandal, of being an Advocate for the Popular Election of Bishops; as if the Election of Bishops, by their Provincial Bishops, or by the Clergy of the Convocation, were a Popular Election. But, however this false Colour must be cast on this Landable Proposal, to millead the Clergy against him, with a Base and Villainous Insinuation. But, certainly the Name and Character of Sir John Packington, and his Family, are so well known to the World, and more especially to the Clergy, that it wou'd be as much an Affront to the One, as a Different to the Other, to offer to fay any thing in Vindication of That, which is above the little Aspersions of vulgar Malice and Reproach. And tis truly furprising, that any one pretending to be a Minister, and much more to be a Bishop of the Church of England, should so much forget both Their and His own Character and Obligations, as ungratefully to Traduce, Revile and Reproach That, which was for much its Succour and Defence, in the Time of its severest Sufferings and

Troubles. This is enough to raise the Venerable Ghosts of old Bishop Morley, Fell and Hammond, to upbraid their Brethren with the past Services done for their Church, when it stood under the most pressing Want and Necessity of their Assistance. And I doubt not in the least, but that the Clergy and Country will so much consider, both their Interest and Obligations, as to make a grateful Return of that Friendship and Favour they have received from this Family, in the choice of the present Head of it, who is both a True Patriot of his Country, and Defender of his Church and Religion, by Inheritance, by Principle, and by Inclination; and they will not preser a Person before Him, that is well known to have neither Faith, nor Worship, nor Morals, nor Loyalty, nor Steadiness.

To conclude the Low-Church-Man's Character, He is one that Governs himfelf by no Principle, but by the Uncertain Turns of Humour and Interest. In a
Reign, wherein he finds his Aims not so likely to succeed at Court, He can
be Zealous against Monarchy and Episcopacy, and for diminishing the just
Prerogative of the Crown, and Depressing his Ecclesiastical Superiors:
But in another that favours his Designs, he will turn a Popular Advocate
for Both, and overstrain that Power which formerly he would have Abolished.
In short, he is a Trimming Villain under all Governments, and is drawn
by private Gain and Animosities, to pursue such Methods as really will Subvert our Constitution, and overturn the Foundations of Peace and Order

in Church and State.

Now I hope the Low Church Man has no reason to complain that I have not done ample Juffice to his Character, which lay fo obscurely Smother'd and Conceal'd in this Pamphler, that it requir'd a little Trouble to fetch it out; but I doubt not, the Pitture is fo like, that he cannot but know himself; and I hope, will be so well known to all others, as to make the World Avoid and Beware, Trusting such a Crafty, Sly, and Insidious Knave, that ought to be Spew'd out of our Church and Government, both which he endeavours to Subvert, Undermine, and Betray. But left our Anther should not think his Scurrilous Libel fully Answer'd, We must have a Word or two about his Epilogue before we part. For, having plentifully Abus'd all the Honest Laity of the Kingdom before, he was resolv'd at last, to make his Redress to the Clergy, and give them their Share too in the Scandal. Wherein he hath represented all the Lower-House of Convocation as a Pack of Fanatical, Ignorant, Seditious Knaves, that were for destroying the Essential Constitution of the Church of England, renouncing the Metropolitical Authority, usurping the Episcopal Rights and Priviledges and Abolishing the Att of Submission, and giving up that Fundamental Do-Arine and Distinction of our Church, the King's Power and Supremacy. What a notoriously Scandalously, False, Impudent and Malignant Charge this is, upon that Sacred and venerable Body, I Appeal even to the Bishops themselves, and the whole World, that have been so happy, in their in-

comparable Writings, in this difficult Controversie, to Decide. Wherein they have Justify'd both their Claim and Behaviour, with so much Modefly and Learning, fo much Judgment, Eloquence and Perspicuity. That tis to be hop'd (especially in This Reign, that is so profess'd a Favourer of the Rights and Interests of the Church) that the One is as effectually feel'd and fecur'd, as the other is vindicated beyond the Reach of Malice or Reproach. To the Profound and Polite Labours of these Worthy Gentlemen. Certainly the Thanks, Honours, and Preferments, and not the Cenfires of our Church are due; to whom the Support of its Orthodox and Tine Religion, the Establishment of its Power and Constitution, and the Enjoyment of its Liberties and Privileges, are fo visibly Owing.

And 'tis not to be doubted, but that the Clergy will confider their Merit and Services, and follow both their Duty and Interest in the Choice of fach Persons of Steadiness, Knowledge and Principles, to represent them in that Convocation, where they gave fuch Signal and Eminent Instances of it. And 'tis to be hop'd, they will carefully distinguish those to False Brethren, that then ran counter to their Honourable Deligns, that shew'd hemselves Men of as little Learning as Religion, as little Probity, as Couage or Fidelity, that would have comply'd with any Usurpation, and Beray'd the Rights, Powers and Doctrines of that Church, they were for nhappily entrusted to Defend and Maintain. And how fit such Men are

Lead, or Represent them, I hope all Honest Episcopal Clergy-Men will

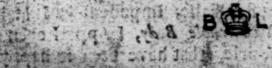
fider.

Had we to deal with any Sovereign of less Prudence, Temper and Infight into n, than Her present Gracious Majesty, Whom God Long Preserve, What nion would this give Her of the Church of England, when the should find n pretending to be its Patrons and Members, to have neither Religion, Morals, valty, or Steadiness, to be Troublesome and Factious, and Great Disturbers of Government, and of all that She Designs for the Publick Good of the Church State? But 'tis not' to be doubted, but that Her Majesty who fo ... broughly understand the True Interest of both, will Guard them from le Treacherous, Wily, and Perfidious Enemies, and settle them upon ecure and Immoveable Foundation. L'Abus'd all the Honest Laury of the left, to make his Redrels in the Clargy, and

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